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STATISTICAL SOCIETY

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TO THE

FIRST FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

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TO THE COUNCIL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

IN the early part of last year the Council of the Statistical Society were pleased to authorise me, as one of its Honorary Secretaries, and Editor of the Journal, to cause to be prepared a General Index to the first Fifteen Volumes of the Journal of the Society, and to engage for that purpose the services of Mr. Wheatley, the well-known Librarian and Bibliographer.

No time has been lost in carrying the wishes of the Council into effect, and I have now the satisfaction of submitting for their approval a very complete and efficient Index, which cannot fail to enhance the value of the volumes to which it refers, to make the work of reference easy, and to render the varied and valuable matter contained in its pages accessible, not merely to our own Members but to the public at large.

My own share in this work has been inconsiderable, and has consisted chiefly in inspecting the proofs of the Index, and marking them for press, after I had satisfied myself, chiefly by the examination of those portions of the Index referring to subjects with which I am most familiar, that the plan proposed for adoption had been faithfully carried out in every portion of the work.

The plan of the Index will be found fully explained in the subjoined Preface, which is founded chiefly upon Mr. Wheatley's own statement of the views which had guided him in this very useful work.

I think it right, before I conclude, to acknowledge the services which have been rendered by our excellent Assistant Secretary, Mr. Edward Cheshire, in passing the Index through the Press.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM A. GUY,

Honorary Secretary.

12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,
London, 12th May, 1854.

PREFACE.

WHATEVER theory may be held as to the best mode of forming an index, it cannot be doubted that such theory or general idea ought to be modified in accordance with the special character of the work to be indexed. This principle having been borne in mind, and the peculiar character of the Statistical Journal considered as a store-house of facts illustrating the condition and progress of society, the Index has assumed the form in which it is now presented to the Fellows of the Society.

The object which has been kept in view has been, not only to make the index of the greatest possible use to all who may casually consult it, but also to render it a valuable work of reference to the Statistical Student, in which he may discover as many collateral or cognate facts as possible in illustration of the subject on which he is engaged; and may be assisted in those philosophical generalizations of which the science of Statistics is so peculiarly the foundation.

To achieve this end, in addition to the usual alphabetical arrangement of the subjects, a series of abstracts of the contents of each paper contained in the Journal has been introduced, which abstracts afford the means of seeing, almost at a glance, what each article contains. These abstracts will also be found to embrace many smaller matters of too indefinite a character to be easily placed under any fixed heading in a mere Alphabetical Index, but still of some importance in connexion with the subject of which they form a part, though otherwise of little use from the want of that connecting link which alone gave them their value.

It often happens that the memory, though treacherous as to the exact fact required, is still sufficiently tenacious to afford some clue to the place where the record of the fact is to be found. In such cases these abstracts will prove extremely useful, for if the name of the author of the Paper be forgotten it is easily dis-

covered by means of the references, of which an explanation is given in the following paragraphs. Moreover the time required for the entire perusal of the paper will be saved by its details being thus comprised in a short and perspicuous summary.

In making these abstracts, the plan has been adopted of placing them, when not anonymous, under the names of the authors of the papers, for which plan the following reasons may be adduced :

1. That the Index assumes a more regular and systematic form than would have been attainable if, instead of the author's name, the subject of the paper had been chosen ; for as most of the papers allow of several subject-headings being used with equal propriety, it would have been necessary in most cases to make an arbitrary choice of one of them.

2. That the great interference, which the introduction of these abstracts, under their subject-headings, would have made in the arrangement of the other general references of the Index, is obviated.

3. That in a great number of cases, where a reference to an entire paper is desired to be made, the paper is known and remembered by the name of its author.

4. That Papers frequently contain a considerable amount of extraneous or collateral illustration, which would occupy an inappropriate position under the heading of the subject of the paper, but have no such incongruity under the name of the author. The notice of "American Lakes," in a paper by Everest, on "Famines in India;" and that of "Accidents in the Bridgwater Trust, Lancashire," in "Weld, on the Mines of Belgium," &c., may be adduced as examples in point.

The following is an explanation of the varieties of type employed :

The general body of the Index is in *Roman* [Brevier] type.

The headings of the various entire papers in the Journal are in *Italics*.

The abstracts of their contents in a smaller [Nonpareil] type.

The cross-references are given in *Italics*, to render them more conspicuous, and when the reference is made to an entire paper, of which an abstract is given, the name of the author (or the subject-heading of the paper, when anonymous) is enclosed in a *Parenthesis*.

* * * As in every instance both the volume and the page are given, and the abstracts of the papers are arranged under each author's name, in order of volume and page, there will be no difficulty in finding the abstract required, even where, as under

the names of Fletcher, Guy, Neison, Porter, Sykes, &c., the contributions are of a voluminous character.

Where the facts in the abstracts allowed of being compressed into the compass of a few words, they have usually been given so as to save the trouble of reference to the Journal. But where too long a sentence would have been required to give the fact correctly, or where there appeared a risk of leading to false conclusions by separating sentences from the context which qualified them, or gave them their peculiar character or force, the brief form of the Index has been retained.

A uniform system has been attempted, as far as materials of so varied a character, comprising an assemblage of such unconnected details, could be amalgamated. Accordingly the following general plan of arrangement has been adopted in placing the references under their respective headings :

1. Physical Statistics : Geology, Meteorology, Climate, Topography, &c.
2. Vital Statistics : Population, Registration, Mortality, &c.
3. Mental and Moral Statistics : Education, Religion, Government, Criminals, &c.
4. Economic Statistics : Agriculture, Production, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.

Should objections be raised to this Index on the ground of excessive minuteness of detail, they may be met by an appropriate remark which occurs in the 7th Annual Report of the Society (Vol. IV., page 72), that "fugitive records of prices, wages, &c., which may appear of little value at present, will become useful as means of comparison in future years, and may supply to another generation of Statists the information which *we* often desire, but seek in vain, with reference to the past."



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GENERAL INDEX

TO

VOLUMES XVI—XXV (1853-1862),

IN CONTINUATION OF THE

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PREFACE.

THE first General Index to the *Journal* furnishes references to the papers and miscellaneous tables published by the Society from the date of its foundation to the end of the year 1852; and the present production carries the work down to the close of 1862. Every subject contained in the *twenty-five* volumes of the *Journal* may be traced by the aid of the two indexes.

The new index being, in respect to its arrangement and typography, similar to the first, requires no other elucidation of its plan beyond repeating in this place the explanatory remarks which prefaced the earlier work.

“In addition to the usual alphabetical arrangement of the subjects, a series of abstracts of the contents of each paper contained in the *Journal* has been introduced, which abstracts afford the means of seeing, almost at a glance, what each article contains. These abstracts will also be found to embrace many smaller matters of too indefinite a character to be easily placed under any fixed heading in a mere Alphabetical Index, but still of some importance in connection with the subject of which they form a part, though otherwise of little use from the want of that connecting link which alone gave them their value.

“It often happens that the memory, though treacherous as to the exact fact required, is still sufficiently tenacious to afford some clue to the place where the record of the fact is to be found. In such cases these abstracts will prove extremely useful, for if the name of the author of the Paper be forgotten, it is easily discovered by means of the references, of which an explanation is given in the following paragraphs. Moreover the time required for the entire perusal of the paper will be saved by its details being thus comprised in a short and perspicuous summary.

“In making these abstracts, the plan has been adopted of placing them, when not anonymous, under the names of the authors of the papers, for which plan the following reasons may be adduced:—

“1. That the Index assumes a more regular and systematic form than would have been attainable if, instead of the author's name, the subject of the paper had been chosen; for as most of the papers allow of several subject-headings being used with equal propriety, it would have been necessary, in most cases, to make an arbitrary choice of one of them.

“2. That the great interference, which the introduction of

these abstracts, under their subject-headings, would have made in the arrangement of the other general references of the Index, is obviated.

“3. That in a great number of cases, where a reference to an entire paper is desired to be made, the paper is known and remembered by the name of its author.

“4. That papers frequently contain a considerable amount of extraneous or collateral illustration, which would occupy an inappropriate position under the heading of the subject of the paper, but have no such incongruity under the name of the author. The notice of ‘American Lakes,’ in a paper by Everest, on ‘Famines in India;’ and that of ‘Accidents in the Bridgwater Trust, Lancashire,’ in ‘Weld, on the Mines of Belgium,’ &c., may be adduced as examples in point.

“The following is an explanation of the varieties of type employed:—

“The general body of the Index is in *Roman* [Brevier] type.

“The headings of the various entire papers in the *Journal* are in *Italics*.

“The abstracts of their contents in a smaller [Nonpareil] type.

“The cross-references are given in *Italics*, to render them more conspicuous, and when the reference is made to an entire paper, of which an abstract is given, the name of the author (or the subject-heading of the paper, when anonymous) is enclosed in a *Parenthesis*.

“* * * As in every instance both the volume and the page are given, and the abstracts of the papers are arranged under each author’s name, in order of volume and page, there will be no difficulty in finding the abstract required, even where, as under the names of Fletcher, Guy, Neison, Porter, Sykes, &c., the contributions are of a voluminous character.

“Where the facts in the abstracts allowed of being compressed into the compass of a few words, they have usually been given so as to save the trouble of reference to the *Journal*. But where too long a sentence would have been required to give the fact correctly, or where there appeared a risk of leading to false conclusions by separating sentences from the context which qualified them, or gave them their peculiar character or force, the brief form of the Index has been retained.”

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GENERAL INDEX

TO

VOLUMES XXVI—XXXV (1863-72),

IN CONTINUATION OF THE

GENERAL INDEXES

TO VOLUMES I—XV (1834-52) AND XVI—XXV (1853-62).

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PREFACE.

THE present General Index being strictly a continuation of the Indexes to the first twenty-five volumes of the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, by the same skilled and accomplished hand, with no change of plan or purpose, needs but a few words of introduction.

The mode of arrangement, and the reasons for its adoption, together with the explanation of the meaning of the varieties of type used being unchanged, the explanatory remarks drawn up by Mr. Wheatley in 1854, are again reproduced for the information and guidance of those who consult the present Index :—

“The object which has been kept in view has been, not only to make the Index of the greatest possible use to all who may casually consult it, but also to render it a valuable work of reference to the Statistical Student, in which he may discover as many collateral or cognate facts as possible in illustration of the subject on which he is engaged; and may be assisted in those philosophical generalisations of which the science of Statistics is so peculiarly the foundation.

“To achieve this end, in addition to the usual alphabetical arrangement of the subjects, a series of abstracts of the contents of each paper contained in the *Journal* has been introduced, which abstracts afford the means of seeing, almost at a glance, what each article contains. These abstracts will also be found to embrace many smaller matters of too indefinite a character to be easily placed under any fixed heading in a mere Alphabetical Index, but still of some importance in connection with the subject of which they form a part, though otherwise of little use from the want of that connecting link which alone gave them their value.

“ It often happens that the memory, though treacherous as to the exact fact required, is still sufficiently tenacious to afford some clue to the place where the record of the fact is to be found. In such cases these abstracts will prove extremely useful, for if the name of the author of the Paper be forgotten, it is easily discovered by means of the references, of which an explanation is given in the following paragraphs. Moreover the time required for the entire perusal of the paper will be saved by its details being thus comprised in a short and perspicuous summary.

“ In making these abstracts, the plan has been adopted of placing them, when not anonymous, under the names of the authors of the papers, for which plan the following reasons may be adduced :

“ 1. That the Index assumes a more regular and systematic form than would have been attainable if, instead of the author's name, the subject of the paper had been chosen ; for as most of the papers allow of several subject-headings being used with equal propriety, it would have been necessary in most cases to make an arbitrary choice of one of them.

“ 2. That the great interference, which the introduction of these abstracts, under their subject-headings, would have made in the arrangement of the other general references of the Index, is obviated.

“ 3. That in a great number of cases, where a reference to an entire paper is desired to be made, the paper is known and remembered by the name of its author.

“ 4. That papers frequently contain a considerable amount of extraneous or collateral illustration, which would occupy an inappropriate position under the heading of the subject of the paper, but have no such incongruity under the name of the author. The notice of ‘ American Lakes,’ in a paper by Everest, on ‘ Famines in India,’ and that of ‘ Accidents in the Bridgwater Trust, Lancashire,’ in ‘ Weld, on the Mines of Belgium,’ &c., may be adduced as examples in point.

“ The following is an explanation of the varieties of type employed :

"The general body of the Index is in *Roman* [Brevier] type.

"The headings of the various entire papers in the *Journal* are in *Italics*.

"The abstract of their contents in a smaller [Nonpareil] type.

"The cross-references are given in *Italics*, to render them more conspicuous, and when the reference is made to an entire paper, of which an abstract is given, the name of the author (or the subject-heading of the paper, when anonymous) is inclosed in a *Parenthesis*.

"* * * As in every instance both the volume and the page are given, and the abstracts of the papers are arranged under each author's name, in order of volume and page, there will be no difficulty in finding the abstract required, even where, as under the names of Fletcher, Guy, Neison, Porter, Sykes, &c., the contributions are of a voluminous character.

"Where the facts in the abstracts allowed of being compressed into the compass of a few words, they have usually been given so as to save the trouble of reference to the *Journal*. But where too long a sentence would have been required to give the fact correctly, or where there appeared a risk of leading to false conclusions by separating sentences from the context which qualified them, or gave them their peculiar character or force, the brief form of the Index has been retained.

"A uniform system has been attempted, as far as materials of so varied a character, comprising an assemblage of such unconnected details, could be amalgamated. Accordingly the following general plan of arrangement has been adopted in placing the references under their respective headings:

"1. Physical Statistics: Geology, Meteorology, Climate, Topography, &c.

"2. Vital Statistics: Population, Registration, Mortality, &c.

"3. Mental and Moral Statistics: Education, Religion, Government, Criminals, &c.

"4. Economic Statistics: Agriculture, Production, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.

“Should objections be raised to this Index on the ground of excessive minuteness of detail, they may be met by an appropriate remark which occurs in the Seventh Annual Report of the Society (vol. iv, p. 72), that ‘fugitive records of prices, wages, &c., which may appear of little value at present, will become useful as means of comparison in future years, and may supply to another generation of Statists the information which *we* often desire, but seek in vain with reference to the past.’ ”

The experience of the twenty years which have elapsed since Mr. Wheatley’s first General Index was published, has so fully vindicated the soundness of his views and the completeness of his system, as to render any change of design or detail undesirable and unnecessary.

The record of the work of the STATISTICAL SOCIETY during nearly forty years of its existence, can now be consulted with ease. Its *Journals* contain a body of information on every branch of statistical inquiry and research, which reflects the highest honour on the Society.

In proportion to the extension of the knowledge of statistics, and the acknowledgment of its claims to public consideration, is the sphere of usefulness of the Society increased.

It has a great mission to fulfil in the future, and it can confidently appeal to its past history as an earnest of the thoroughness with which this mission will be accomplished, if the Society receive the support it fairly claims from the legislature, the local governing bodies of Great Britain, and indeed from all who are personally interested, or actively concerned in the progress of the nation.

In the eloquent words of the President of the

Statistical Section of the British Association, now in session assembled :—

“ Statistical inquiry is scientific inquiry, and scientific inquiry of the highest value ; and its successful prosecution is important to every class of men—from the statesman and legislator to the humblest operative. It has relations with all matters of real human interest. It touches the reciprocal rights of classes, the claims of capital and labour, the advancement of education, the repression of crime, the relief of distress, the prevention of disease, the improvement of agriculture, the extension of commerce, and all the various cognate questions which affect our social and industrial state.”

An examination of the General Indexes now and formerly published, will show at a glance the wide field covered by the past labours of the Society in the paths of inquiry indicated by Lord O'Hagan ; and it brings into strong relief a still wider field which remains to be explored and covered by those who may feel disposed to aid the Statistical Society in its onward progress.

F. J. M.

LONDON,

22nd August, 1874.



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(Founded 1834. Incorporated 1887.)

GENERAL INDEX

TO

VOLUMES XXXVI—L. (1873-87),

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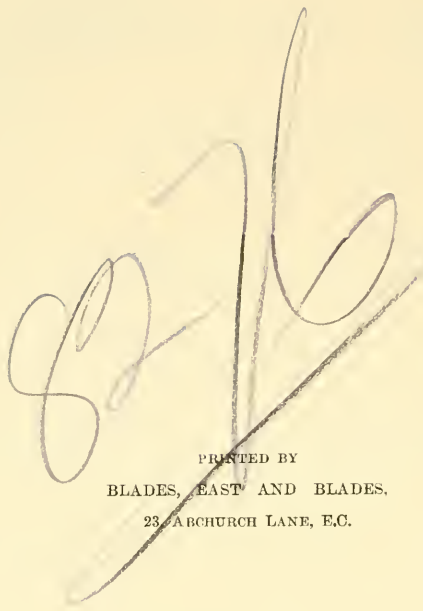
GENERAL INDEXES

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PREFACE.

THE present is the fourth Index to the contents of its *Journal* which has been issued by the Statistical Society since it was founded in 1834. Three previous Indexes have already brought the record to 1872, and have included the first thirty-five volumes of its transactions. In this record is comprised a fairly complete history of the work during each period, to each year of which a separate volume of the *Journal* is assigned.

The first of the Indexes was printed in 1854, and was edited by Dr. William Guy, then chief secretary and editor of the *Journal*—for nearly half a century one of the most frequent contributors to its pages; during life a most active and able supporter of the Society, and by his will its most munificent benefactor.

The second index, published in 1863, was devoted to the volumes of the ten years, 1853-1862; there was no change in the arrangement, typographic or other, of the matter comprised in them.

The third index was published in 1874, and contained the references to the next ten volumes of the *Journal*—xxvi—xxxv. Dr. Mouat as honorary secretary and editor of the *Journal* at the time, exercised a general supervision over it, whilst the real labour connected with its preparation and issue was performed by Mr. Whittall, then, as now, assistant secretary of the Society. Again, no change of form or substance was, after careful consideration, deemed expedient or necessary.

The form and construction of the index, and the reasons for its arrangement were explained in the preface to the first issue by their author, the late Mr. B. R. Wheatley. They were reproduced *in extenso* in the index of 1874. It is a striking proof of the intimate knowledge and grasp of the subject possessed by that accomplished bibliographer, that the plan originated by him is still continued without change, and that it affords a complete and ready reference to the particulars of the subjects submitted to the Society, so as to constitute a clear and comprehensive record of its progress from 1834 to 1887.

Since 1874 much has happened, both in relation to the preparation of Indexes, and the history of what is now the Royal Statistical Society. An Index Society has been founded, by which the principles and practice of index-making have been considered, and rules have been framed for obtaining uniformity in the indexes of books. On comparing the general purport of these rules with the details of the index of our *Journal*, it will be found that in all essential particulars the rules of the Index Society have been observed and followed, and they are exactly on the lines already adopted by the Statistical Society. Mr. Wheatley, their originator, in the preface to the index of 1854, remarked that "whatever theory may be held as to the best mode of framing an index, it cannot be doubted that such theory, or general idea, ought to be modified in accordance with the special character of the work to be indexed." This has not only been strictly observed, but the index of our *Journal* deserves to be ranked as an analytical index, to distinguish it from a concordance, a catalogue, or a mere table of contents. Each entry in it is "a baby figure of the giant mass," and the whole is a creditable monument of the zeal and ability exhibited by the Society in the pursuits of statistical inquiry and research.

The Society published, in 1884, a catalogue of its extensive and very valuable library, and in 1886 an index

to the subject matter of the books enumerated in that catalogue. In this respect it is in advance of most other institutions of similar character, and, in affording increased means and facilities for the study of statistics in their practical and scientific aspects, holds a leading position amongst the associations devoted to the discovery of truth.

In 1885, the Society celebrated its Jubilee with much *éclat*, and devoted a special volume to the record of an epoch in the history of statistics, by the outcome from it of an International Statistical Institute, from which much future good is anticipated.

The claim of statistics to the dignity and position of a science is well sustained by a reference to the nature and extent of the subjects analysed in this present index. To it is appended a classified list of the papers read and published from 1834 to the end of last year, and it likewise contains an alphabetical enumeration of the names of the various authors who have contributed papers to the first fifty volumes of the Society's *Journal*.

November, 1888.



ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

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Thus: the first entry in Part iv of the "General Index to the Journal" refers to Volume 41,
therefore to 41
add 1837

which gives 1878, the date of the volume in question.



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APPENDIX I.

List of Papers read before the Society from the commencement in 1834 to the end of 1887, classified under the following heads :—

(a) COMMERCIAL STATISTICS ; (b) INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ;
(c) FINANCIAL STATISTICS ; (d) MORAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS ;
(e) POLITICAL STATISTICS ; (f) VITAL STATISTICS ; (g) MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

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(a) Commercial Statistics.				
Bolton, Depression of Trade in, and its effects on a Manufacturing Population	H. Ashworth	74	v	1842
Russia, Commerce of.....	A. Slowaczynski	300	v	1842
Railways, United Kingdom. Traffic Returns for 1842-43	G. R. Porter	170	vii	1844
British Colonies, their Commercial Progress, 1826-46	J. T. Danson	349	xii	1849
France, its Foreign Commerce, 1830-48	J. T. Danson	289	xiii	1850
Coffee and the Coffee Trade	J. Crawford	50	xv	1852
Commercial Code. Comparative Statistics, and an attempt at a Universal.....	Leone Levi	108	xv	1852
Russia, Our Commerce with, in Peace and in War	J. T. Danson	193	xvii	1854
English. Russian. and Neutral Commerce. Orders in Council on	A. Waddilove	21	xviii	1855
Mining Resources of France, 1841-52...	H. R. Lack	345	xviii	1855
Clearing House Statistics	C. Babbage	28	xix	1856
British India. External Commerce of...	Col. Sykes	107	xix	1856
United Kingdom. Mining Industries of the	R. Hunt	201	xix	1856
Fire Insurance in Great Britain. Progress of	S. Brown	135	xx	1857
Metropolitan Railway Terminal Accommodation	W. A. Wilkinson	156	xxi	1858
Effects of the Gold Supplies on Foreign Exchanges	F. Jourdan	38	xxiv	1861
Tonnage Statistics under the Navigation Law of 1849	J. Glover	1	xxvi	1863
Cotton Trade and the American War...	L. Levi	26	xxvi	1863

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Victoria, Industrial Progress of, as connected with its Gold Mining...	H. S. Chapman	424	xxvi	1863
Central British America. Commercial Resources of	H. Y. Hind	82	xxvii	1864
Shipwrecks in the Mercantile Navy ...	H. Jeula	222	xxvii	1864
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Railway Extension and its Results ...	R. D. Baxter	549	xxix	1866
Trade with the Coloured Races of Africa	A. Hamilton	25	xxxi	1868
Joint Stock Companies	L. Levi	1	xxxiii	1870
Wool Supply	A. Hamilton	486	xxxiii	1870
Official Trade and Navigation Statistics	S. Bourne	196	xxxv	1872
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Suez Canal Traffic; Merchant Vessels touching at St. Helena; and losses posted on Lloyd's Loss Book.	H. Jenla	327	xxxv	1872
Tobacco, Consumption of, in the United Kingdom, 1801-70	W. E. A. Axon	334	xxxv	1872
Progress of our Foreign Trade, Imports and Exports, 1854-74	S. Bourne	215	xxxviii	1875
Valuation of Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Commercial Concerns, with Prospective, Deferred, Increasing, Decreasing, or Terminating Profits	W. Farr	464	xxxix	1876
Treaties of Commerce, Results of, and their Relation to the Balance of Trade	L. Levi	1	xl	1877
Imports over Exports, Growing Preponderance of, in this Country ...	S. Bourne	19	xl	1877
Commercial and Manufacturing Supremacy of Great Britain	A. J. Mundella	87	xli	1878
Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom, Progress of, since 1856	W. Newmarch	187	xli	1878
Tonnage Statistics of the Decade 1870-80	J. Glover	37	xlvi	1882
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Printers, Wages of	Mr. Day	*—	—	(1837)
Turn-out of the Silk Weavers at Derby, 1833-34	W. Felkin	*—	—	(1837)

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Copper Mines in Cornwall, their Origin and Progress	Sir C. Lemon	65	i	1838-39
Turn-out of the Cotton Spinners of Ashton-under-Lyne, Staleybridge, &c., 1830	W. R. Deverell	* —	—	(1838)
Prussia. Progress of Manufactures in	R. W. Rawson	135	ii	1839-40
Middlesex. Agricultural and Educational Statistics of Five Rural Parishes in	H. Tremeneheere	120	vi	1843
England. Agricultural Statistics of South-Eastern Counties	J. Fletcher	130	vi	1843
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Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in England and Wales	F. Purdy	328	xxiv	1861
Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in Scotland and Ireland	F. Purdy	425	xxv	1862
Pay of the British Soldier compared with Agricultural Wages	Major-General Tulloch	168	xxvi	1863
Strikes and Combinations with reference to Wages and the Conditions of Labour	J. Waley	1	xxx	1867
Agricultural Statistics of the United Kingdom	J. Caird	127	xxxi	1868
Tea Cultivation in British India. Rise, Progress, and Prospects of ...	C. H. Fielder	29	xxxii	1869
Agricultural Statistics of the United Kingdom. Second Paper	J. Caird	61	xxxii	1869
British Agriculture, Ten Years' Statistics of, 1870-79	Captain P. G. Craigie	275	xliii	1880
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Agricultural Production. Statistics of	Major P. G. Craigie	1	xlvi	1883
Labour at Home and Abroad. Comparative Efficiency and Earnings of Occupations of People of the United Kingdom, 1801-81	J. S. Jeans	614	xlvi	1884
Sliding Scales and Methods of Wage-arrangement in North of England	C. Booth	314	xlix	1886
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(c) Financial Statistics.

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Joint Stock Banks, London. Shareholders of, 1847	J. W. Gilbert	* —	—	(1847)
Gold and Silver. Quantity supposed to have passed from America to Europe	J. T. Danson	11	xiv	1851
India, Public Works. Amount expended, 1835-6 to 1845-6	Lt.-Col. Sykes	45	xiv	1851
Bills of Exchange in circulation, 1828-47	W. Newmarch	143	xiv	1851
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United States, Finances of the, 1861-67	L. H. Courtney	164	xxxi	1868
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Civil Service. Cost and Organisation of the	H. Mann	38	xxxii	1869
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Local Taxation. Incidence of	J. E. T. Rogers	243	xxxiii	1870
Local Taxation of Great Britain and Ireland (Tayler Prize Essay)	R. H. I. Palgrave	111	xxxiv	1871
Rate of Interest, and Effects of a High Bank-Rate during Commercial and Monetary Crises	R. H. Patterson	334	xxxiv	1871
Bank Act and the Crisis of 1866	H. Chubb	171	xxxv	1872
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Rate of Interest. Principles which regulate the, and on Currency Laws	J. Dun	1	xxxix	1876
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Increase of Wealth and Expenditure in various classes of Society	Lt.-Col. Sykes	12	—	1835
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Labourers' Families. Receipts and Expenditure of	Rev. E. Stanley	50	—	1835
Crime and Ignorance. Connection between	G. R. Porter	77	—	1835
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Crime in England and Wales, present state of	S. Redgrave	169	—	1836
Criminal Statistics. Erroneous principle and defective Classification of	A. Symonds	193	—	1836
Preston Gaol. On the Annual Reports of the Chaplain for the last four years	R. W. Rawson	246	—	1837

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